Saying Goodbye and Expressing Regret (10 pts.)

When you make new acquaintances in your host country, you will be taking leave of (saying goodbye to) many people. It is important that you treat everyone you meet with respect and courtesy, in order to establish a good report and to make a good impression as an American in a host country.

Here is your task:

**First, log on to:** [**www.survivalphrases.com**](http://www.survivalphrases.com)

**Second, select the language of your culture.**

**Third, find the lesson for goodbyes. (Lesson #5)**

**Then,** **download the PDF file to read to complete this worksheet below for homework. Copy and paste the worksheet onto a new Word document, and complete the questions. When finished with your worksheet, save it as “GoodbyesLastname” and save it to your flash drive. Upload it to the Wiki.**

**Finally, you need to complete the Audio recording file in class. See your Audio Recording File Instruction sheet for information as to how to record and upload an audio file.**

**So let’s get to the worksheet! Answer the following questions. Don’t forget to upload both your worksheet and your audio file to the WIKI when finished!**

1. How do you say “Goodbye” in your country?

There is no absolute way of saying goodbye.

1. Are there different ways of saying “Goodbye”? Why?

Yes, there are many of ways to say goodbye just like every other language.

1. What are some of the other ways of saying “Goodbye”? Indicate when and for whom they should be used:

“Zai jian” means see you later, but you could add a specific time. This phrase is the universal phrase that can be used in Chinese for many situations. “Mingtian jian” means see you tomorrow. Finally, “Wan an” means goodnight. You use this phrase as you turn in for the night or as a final parting phrase for the night.

**(proceed to next worksheet below for “Expressing Regret” lesson) ↓**

Expressing Regret

**Find the lesson for “I’m sorry” in your culture. (Lesson #10)**

**Then,** **download the PDF file to read to complete this worksheet below for homework. Copy and paste the worksheet onto a new Word document, and complete the questions. When finished with your worksheet, save it as “ExpressingRegretLastname” and save it to your flash drive. Upload it to the Wiki.**

**Finally, you need to complete the Audio recording file in class. See your Audio Recording File Instruction sheet for information as to how to record and upload an audio file.**

**So let’s get to the worksheet! Answer the following questions. Don’t forget to upload both your worksheet and your audio file to the WIKI when finished!**

If you are the offender (the person who needs to say “I’m sorry!”)…

1. What are examples of different situations for saying “I’m sorry!” in your host culture?

“Dui buqi” means “I am sorry. Excuse me.”

“Buhao yisi” means “I am sorry. Lit. to feel embarrassed. “

1. What do you say if you do something awkward, like bump into someone?

“Laojia” means “Excuse me.”

1. What do you say if something sad has happened to someone?

“Buhao yisi” means “I am sorry. Lit. to feel embarrassed. “

1. What do you say if you’ve forgotten something or done/said something inappropriate?

“Dui buqi” means “I am sorry. Excuse me.”

What kinds of response(s) could you expect to hear from the person you’ve offended in each situation (if mentioned in your language lesson)? Write their response in (parentheses) beside each version of “I’m sorry!”

“Mei wenti” means “No problem.” You can use this as the answer to any version of “I am sorry.”

*Looking ahead: Your next lesson will be about saying “Please,” “Thank you,” and “You’re welcome.”*